system **100**. FIG. **1** is a side view illustrating the overall configuration of the tractor **1**. FIG. **2** is a plan view of the tractor **1**. FIG. **3** is a block diagram illustrating a main configuration of the control system of the autonomous travel system **100**.

[0035] The tractor **1** illustrated in FIG. **1** is used in the autonomous travel system **100** and is operated by performing wireless communication with the wireless communication terminal **46**. The tractor **1** includes a travel machine body (vehicle body part) **2** capable of autonomously traveling in the farm field. For example, a work machine **3** for performing agricultural work is detachably attached to the travel machine body **2**.

[0036] As this work machine **3**, for example, there are various work machines such as a tiller, plow, fertilizer applicator, mower, and seeder, and the work machine **3** selected from these is mounted on the travel machine body **2**. In FIG. **1** and FIG. **2**, an example in which a tiller is attached as the work machine **3** is illustrated. The tiller includes the tillage claw **3***b* arranged inside the cover **3***a*, and this tillage claw **3***b* rotates around the vehicle width direction as the rotation center, in order to till the farm field. Here, the width (length in the vehicle width direction) in which the work machine **3** performs the work is referred to as the work width W**1**, and the length in the vehicle width direction of the work machine **3** is referred to as the work machine width W**2**. In the tiller having the shape illustrated in FIG. **2**, the width of the tillage claw **3***b* corresponds to the work width W**1**, and the width of the cover **3***a* corresponds to the work machine width W**2**. Since the tiller includes the tillage claw **3***b* arranged inside the cover **3***a*, the work width W**1** is narrower than the work machine width W**2**. However, for example, in a case where a fertilizer applicator that sprays chemicals so that the chemicals are spread in the width direction is attached as the work machine **3**, the work width W**1** may be wider than the work machine width W**2**. In this way, which of the work width W**1** and the work machine width W**2** is wider differs, depending on the work machine **3** and the contents of the work. Further, the travel machine body **2** is capable of changing the height and posture of the mounted work machine **3**.

[0037] With reference to FIG. **1** and FIG. **2**, more detailed explanation is given of the configuration of the tractor **1**. As illustrated in FIG. **1**, regarding the travel machine body **2** of the tractor **1**, the front part thereof is supported by the left and right pair of front wheels (wheels) **7** and **7** and the rear part thereof is supported by the left and right pair of rear wheels **8** and **8**.

[0038] The bonnet **9** is arranged at the front part of the travel machine body **2**. The engine **10**, which is the drive source of the tractor **1**, and a fuel tank (illustration omitted) are housed in this bonnet **9**. For example, this engine **10** can be configured with a diesel engine, but this engine **10** is not limited as such and may be configured with a gasoline engine, for example. In addition, as the drive source, an electric motor may be used in addition to or instead of the engine.

[0039] The cabin **11** for the user to board is arranged behind the bonnet **9**. Inside this cabin **11**, the steering handle (steering tool) **12** for the user to perform steering, the seat **13** that the user can sit on, and various operation tools for performing various kinds of operations are mainly provided. However, the work vehicle such as the tractor **1** may or may not be provided with a cabin **11**.

[0040] As illustrated in FIG. **2**, the above-described operation tools include, for example, the monitor device **14**, the throttle lever **15**, the main transmission lever **27**, the multiple hydraulic operation levers **16**, the PTO switch **17**, the PTO transmission lever **18**, the sub transmission lever **19**, the forward-reverse traveling switching lever **25**, the parking brake **26**, the work machine raising-lowering switch **28**, etc. These operation devices are arranged in the vicinity of the seat **13** or in the vicinity of the steering handle **12**.

[0041] The monitor device **14** is capable of displaying various kinds of information of the tractor **1**. The throttle lever **15** is an operation tool for setting the rotation speed of the engine **10**. The main transmission lever **27** is an operation tool for steplessly changing the traveling speed of the tractor **1**. The hydraulic operation lever **16** is an operation tool for an operation of switching an illustration-omitted external hydraulic pressure take-out valve. The PTO switch **17** is an operation tool for switching between transmission and cut-off of power to an illustration-omitted PTO shaft (power take-off shaft), which protrudes from the rear end of the transmission **22**. That is, when the PTO switch **17** is in the ON state, power is transmitted to the PTO shaft so that the PTO shaft rotates and the work machine **3** is driven whereas, when the PTO switch **17** is in the OFF state, the power to the PTO shaft is cut off so that the PTO shaft does not rotate and the work machine **3** is stopped. The PTO transmission lever **18** is for an operation of changing the power to be input to the work machine **3** and, specifically, is an operation tool for performing a transmission operation for the rotation speed of the PTO shaft. The sub transmission lever **19** is an operation tool for switching the gear ratio of a traveling sub transmission gear mechanism in the transmission **22**. The forward-reverse traveling switching lever **25** is switchable among a forward-traveling position, a neutral position, and a reverse-traveling position. In a case where the forward-reverse traveling switching lever **25** is positioned in the forward-traveling position, the power of the engine **10** is transmitted to the rear wheels **8** so that the tractor **1** travels forward. In a case where the forward-reverse traveling switching lever **25** is positioned in the neutral position, the tractor **1** does not travel forward or backward. In a case where the forward-reverse traveling switching lever **25** is positioned in the reverse-traveling position, the power of the engine **10** is transmitted to the rear wheels **8** so that the tractor **1** travels backward. The parking brake (braking operation tool) **26** is an operation tool that is manually operated by the user to generate a braking force and, for example, is used in a case of stopping the tractor **1** for a while. The work machine raising-lowering switch **28** is an operation tool for an operation of raising and lowering the height of the work machine **3** mounted on the travel machine body **2** within a predetermined range.

[0042] As illustrated in FIG. **1**, the chassis **20** of the tractor **1** is disposed at the lower part of the travel machine body **2**. The chassis **20** is configured with the machine body frame **21**, the transmission **22**, the front axle **23**, the rear axle **24**, etc.

[0043] The machine body frame **21** is a support member at the front part of the tractor **1** and supports the engine **10** directly or via an anti-vibration member or the like. The transmission **22** transforms the power from the engine **10** and transmits the power to the front axle **23** and the rear axle **24**. The front axle **23** transmits the power that is input from